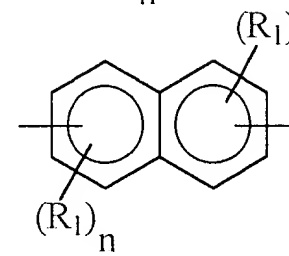
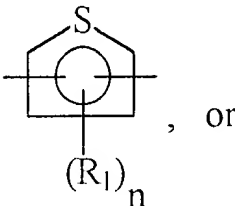
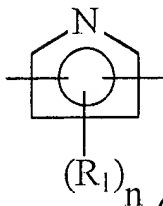
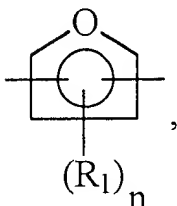
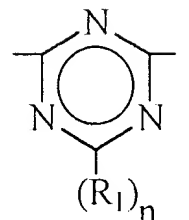
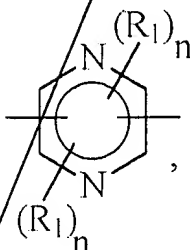
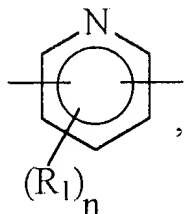
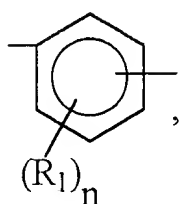


4 where A is C, P, Sn, Si, or B, X is  $-\text{R}_1\text{C}=\text{CR}_1-$ ,  $-\text{C}\equiv\text{C}-$ ,



5 each Y is independently selected from O and S; each R is independently selected from  
 6 hydrogen, alkyl from C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>20</sub>, aryl from C<sub>6</sub> to C<sub>20</sub>, alkaryl from C<sub>7</sub> to C<sub>20</sub>, and aralkyl from  
 7 C<sub>7</sub> to C<sub>20</sub>; each R<sub>1</sub> is independently selected from R, OR, RCO, ROCO, ROCO<sub>2</sub>, P(R)<sub>2</sub>,  
 8 P(OR)<sub>2</sub>, PR(OR), N(R)<sub>2</sub>, (R)<sub>2</sub>NCO, (R)<sub>2</sub>NCO<sub>2</sub>, SR, and halogen; each R<sub>2</sub> is independently  
 9 selected from R, RCO, ROCO, P(OR)<sub>2</sub>, Sn(R)<sub>p</sub>(OR)<sub>3-p</sub>, Sn(R)<sub>p</sub>(OCOR)<sub>3-p</sub>, Si(R)<sub>p</sub>(OR)<sub>3-p</sub>,  
 10 and B(R)<sub>p</sub>(OR)<sub>2-p</sub>, and two R<sub>1</sub> groups, two R<sub>2</sub> groups, or an R<sub>1</sub> group and an R<sub>2</sub> group can  
 11 be bridged together to form a ring, except that when two Y's are O and X is  $-\text{R}_1\text{C}=\text{CR}_1-$  at  
 12 least one R<sub>2</sub> is not hydrogen; each R<sub>3</sub> is independently selected from R, RCO, ROCO,